

1909-1910.

# TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Christian Literature Society for China (C. L. S.)

*(Formerly Known as the Society for the Diffusion of  
Christian and General Knowledge  
among the Chinese).*

For the year ending September 30th, 1910.

---

*Head Office:* 143, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

*Head Depot:* 444, Honan Road, Shanghai, Mr. Theodore Leslie, Manager.

*General Secretary:* Rev. T. RICHARD, D.D., LITT. D., Shanghai.

*Hon. Treasurer in China:* J. STENHOUSE, Esq., Shanghai.

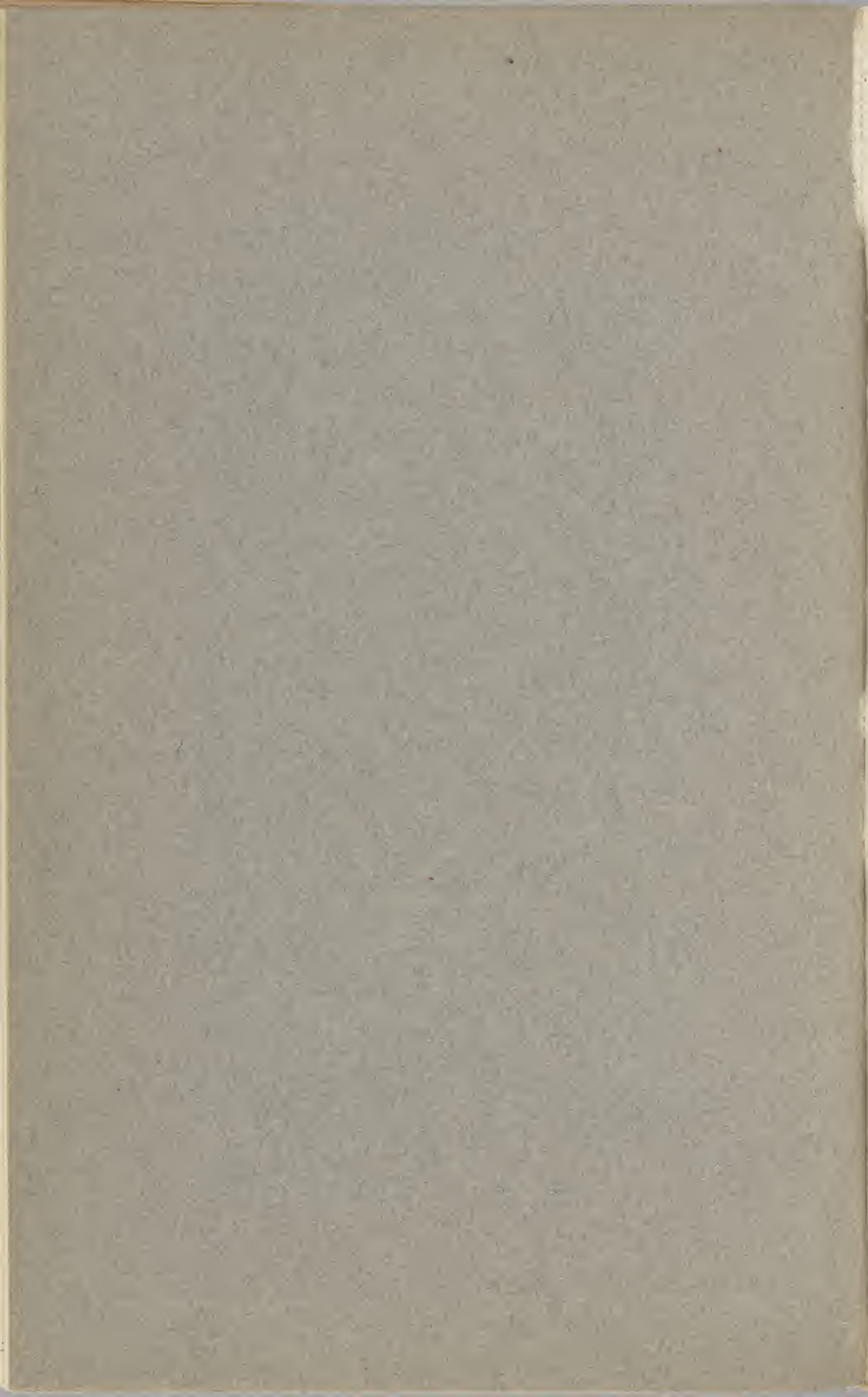
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Shanghai:

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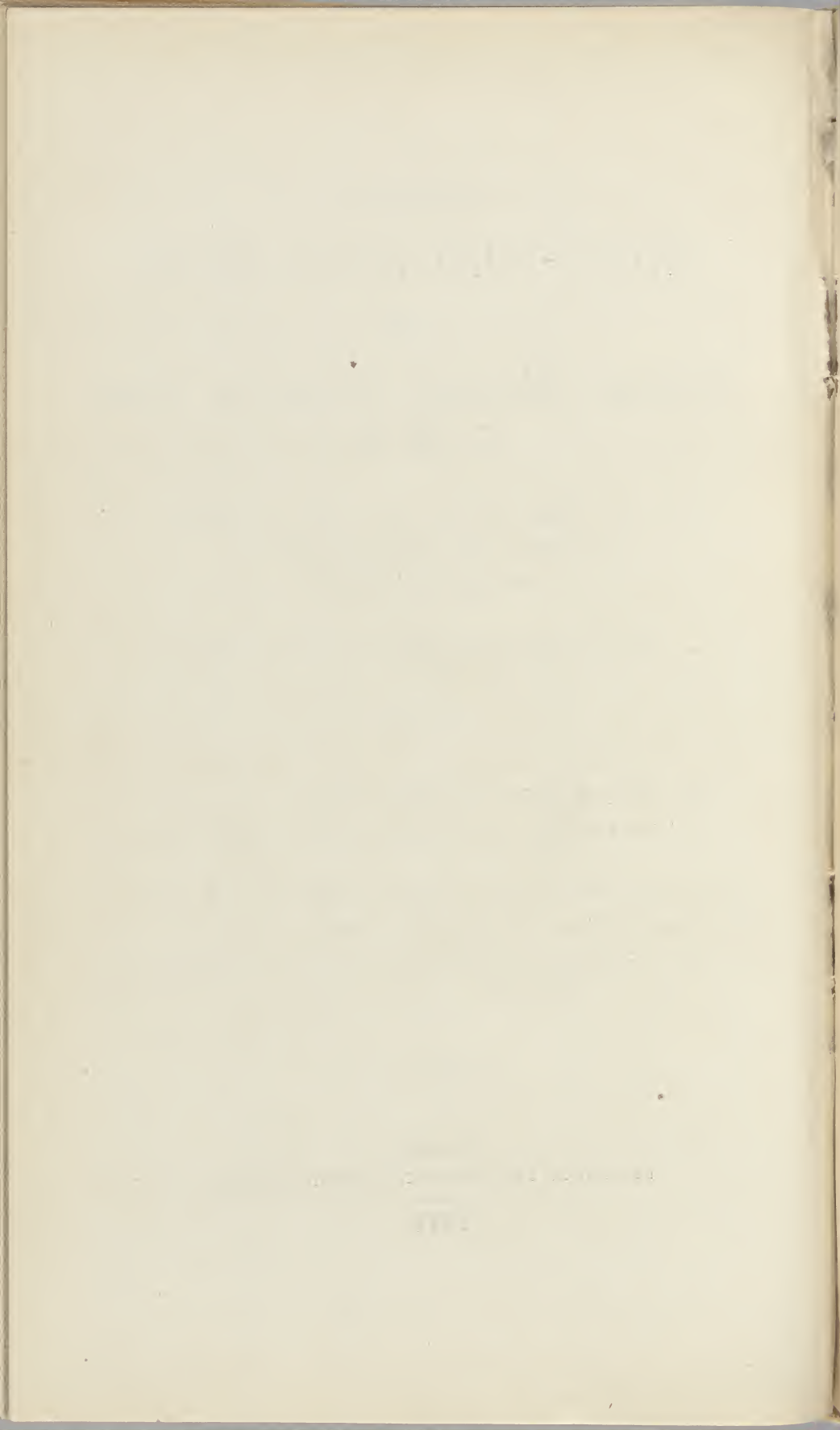
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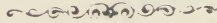
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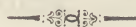


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## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR CHINA (C. L. S.)

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[In 1877 the China Missionary Conference appointed the School and Text-Book Committee. Its Secretary, Rev. A. Williamson, LL.D., organized in 1884, the *Chinese Book and Tract Society* in Glasgow, and founded in connection with that Society in 1887, in China, the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese. In 1892 the *Chinese Book and Tract Society* of Glasgow, was succeeded by the *Christian Literature Society for China*. In 1906, the name in China was altered to the *Christian Literature Society for China*, in consonance with the home name.]

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ARTICLE I.—The Society shall be named in English the “Christian Literature Society for China”; and in the Chinese language 廣學會.

ARTICLE II.—*Object*.—The object of the Society shall be: The publication and circulation of literature based on Christian principles, throughout China, her Colonies, Dependencies and wherever Chinese are found—especially periodical literature adapted for all classes—as the resources of the Society may permit.

ARTICLE III.—*Membership*.—Any person may become a member on being proposed, seconded, and elected by a majority, at any of the meetings of the Society or of the Directors, and it is hoped all members will assist by subscriptions and otherwise.

ARTICLE IV.—*Board of Directors*.—The Society shall be managed by a Board, consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and of not less than six ordinary Directors resident in China, who shall be elected by the members at the Annual General Meeting, with power to fill up vacancies which may occur during the year.

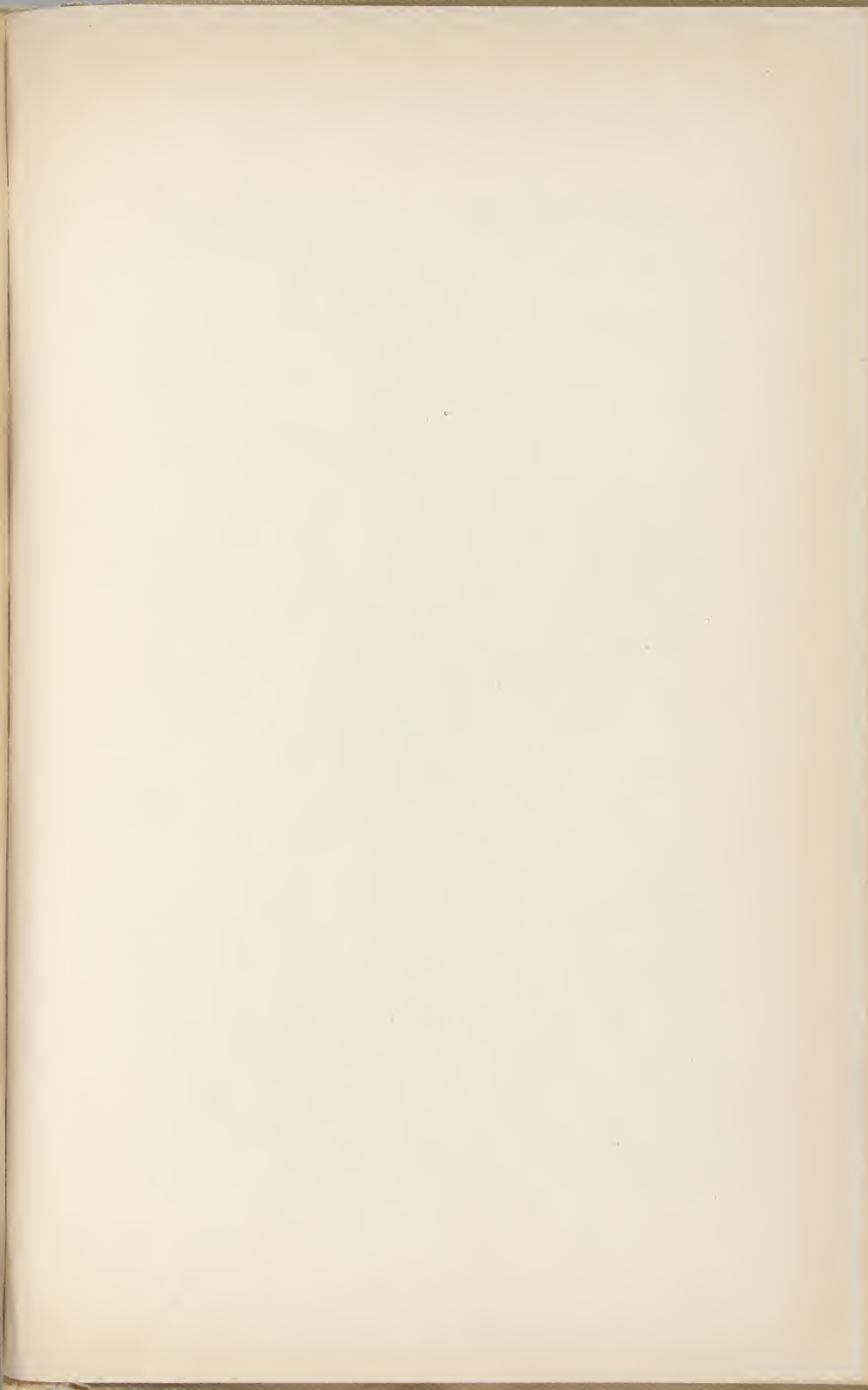
ARTICLE V.—*Powers of the Board.*—The Board shall have power to determine its own Meetings, appoint Trustees (who may or may not be members of the Society), in whom any property of the Society may be vested ; also to devolve upon Sub-Committees, Local Associations, or individuals, whether members or not, such charge of specific portions of the Society's operations as may seem expedient or necessary.

The Board also shall have power to call Special Meetings of the Society, take such steps as may appear best to diffuse information regarding the proceedings of the Society, secure pecuniary contributions, defray out of the funds of the Society all expense connected with the work, and in general take whatever measures, consistent with the Constitution, as shall seem likely to promote the objects for which the Society is organized.

ARTICLE VI.—*Quorum.*—Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum ; and the Chairman shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

ARTICLE VII.—*Annual General Meeting.*—A General Meeting of the Members of the Society shall be held every year, at such place as the Directors may appoint, when a statement of the income and expenditure shall be submitted, together with a Report of the Society's operations during the preceding year.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Alteration of Constitution.*—The preceding Articles of Constitution can be altered only by a vote of two-thirds of the Members present, or duly represented at Annual General Meetings, and that only in the event of one month's previous notice having been duly circulated among the members of the Society.







Old Examination Cells, Canton. (*11,616 cells.*)

**TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Christian Literature Society.**

(October 1, 1909–September 30, 1910.)

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**I.—OUR ENVIRONMENT.**

**I.—GENERAL SURVEY.**

In accordance with our usual custom, we first seek to give our friends an idea of the present condition of the Empire in which we labour, noting especially those things which have a direct bearing upon our objects in the Christian Literature Society. The leaven has been put into the three measures of meal, and everything which happens is more or less the result of the influences thus set agoing. It is indeed difficult to ascertain the exact amount of progress made by China. She was always difficult to understand and estimate, but she is all the more so now. The general stagnation of thought is being broken up by currents and cross-currents, many of them beneath the surface, and all we can say is that the general result is upward and onward. Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, recently testified to the extraordinary progress of China during the last decade, both material and intellectual, and Dr. G. E. Morrison, Peking correspondent

of "The London Times," speaking at a dinner of the "Authors' Club," dwelt upon the marvellous vitality of China and its infinite possibilities of development. China has already surprised the world, and her future is big with world influence.

At the beginning of 1909, Yuan Shi-k'ai was degraded, while at the end of the year Tuan Fang shared the same fate. To many it seemed as if these men were essential for real progress, and there was a general feeling of depression when such reputed friends of reform were forced to retire. But, after all, nobody is absolutely indispensable, and without these men the Chinese world still moves. The reformers of 1898, notwithstanding many rumours, are still unpardoned. But Commissions of various sorts are still going abroad to study Western institutions, and doubtless the result of their labours will appear, although it may be not as soon as we ardently hope.

Perhaps the most prominent and keenly felt need of China during the year was money. Her foreign indebtedness is £125,000,000, requiring the payment of a yearly interest of Tls. 60,000,000. Reforms are found to be expensive. At present there is a large yearly deficit in the National finances, and the provinces object to new taxes. Sir Robert Hart's scheme for a clean collection of the present land taxes claimed to increase China's present revenue some six-fold, but such a revolutionary reform must wait until Chinese officialdom is morally ready to carry it out. The Government in its difficulties turns to the inevitable but thoroughly detested foreign loans.

Railways should be built at once. The provinces protest that they can finance and build them, but so far they have largely failed to fulfil their promises.



China has resolved on a system of State-owned Railways. The most notable achievement in this department was the completion of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, the whole work being carried out by a Chinese Engineer, H. E. Jeme Tien-yow, a name destined to be famous in the annals of Chinese Railways.

There has been the usual amount of unrest in various parts. There were riots in Tungsiang, Soochow, Hangchow and Laiyang but the most widespread broke out on April 13 in Changsha, the capital of Hunan. But it is gratifying to note that in no single case were the riots directed against missionaries.

## 2.—CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS.

Since the issue of the first edict in 1906, constitution building has gone ahead rapidly in China. The nine years' programme for constitutional reforms is as follows :—

First Year.—Opening of Local Self-Government Councils, enactment of self-government regulations, adjustment of finances, and taking of a census.

Second Year.—Putting in force of Local Self-Government Electoral Law, announcement of regulations for parliamentary representation, investigation of provincial revenues, organization of Courts of Justice.

Third Year.—Convocation of Parliamentary Representation Councils, promulgation of new Criminal law, experimental government budget, regulations for official recommendations and fees.

Fourth Year.—Promulgation of Local Court Laws.

Fifth Year.—Issue of new regulations for Taxation and announcement of new Government organizations.

Sixth Year.—Commencement of Administrative Justice, adoption of Budget.

Seventh Year.—Preparation of Accounts of Government Revenues and Expenditure.

Eighth Year.—Fixing of Imperial Household Expenditure, establishment of Judicial Bureau, and issue of Statistics.

Ninth Year.—Announcement of the Imperial Constitution and the Imperial Household Law, promulgation of Election Law.

The first and second years' work has largely been already carried out. The census has been finished in some provinces, but the report is not yet published. Upon the ruin of the old Examination Cells, beautiful Provincial Assembly Buildings have arisen. Twenty-one of these Assemblies were opened on October 14, 1910, for a session of forty days. The franchise is, of course, a limited one, being confined to scholars, officials, and those who have property of not less than about £600. The number who exercised the franchise varies as follows:—

In Shantung, 119,549, members elected 103

In Manchuria, 52,679, members elected 50

In Hupeh, 113,233, members elected 80

Of the 105 members elected in Szechuen, six only were elected under the property qualification. Christians voted freely, and in one instance the Vice-President of the Assembly is a Christian.



The powers of these bodies are nominally advisory only, but with this they will not long be contented. The discussions were intelligent and dignified, and showed that the Government has set free an entirely unsuspected power in the land. The aim is not revolutionary, but to encourage patriotism, and strengthen the Empire. Representative Government, and the right of free speech has so far been granted without blood shedding. The demand for a shortening of the nine years' programme, so as to allow for the immediate calling of a national parliament with full powers, is very insistent, and the signs are that the recent demands of the Peking National Assembly will be granted. \*Prince Tsai Tse, Minister of Finance, has already delivered the first Budget speech in the long history of China. As will be seen later in this report, our Society plans to influence the representatives by means of its literature, a most promising and vital field of effort.

### 3.—SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

China's progress is most marked in the educational movement. The object is to provide an elementary school for every 400 families within the next five years, that is, school accommodation for forty-five million scholars within the next ten years. Japan, at the end of thirty years, had schools for 5,300,000 scholars. Will China succeed with her forty-five millions? An examination of the Educational Exhibits at the Nanyang National Exposition of this year shows the tremendous advance she has already made. Provincial Colleges have now been at work in most of the provinces for some

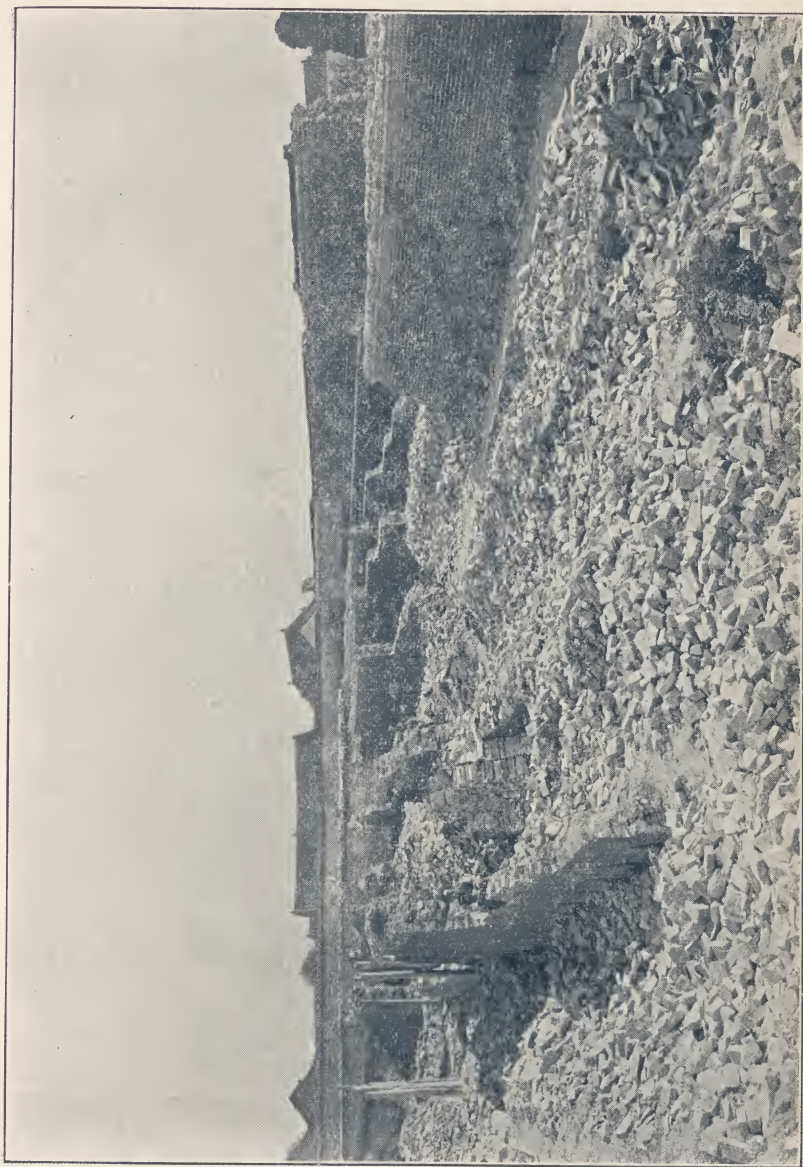
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\* Since our year closed, the period has been shortened to three years, but the agitation for an immediate calling of Parliament still continues.

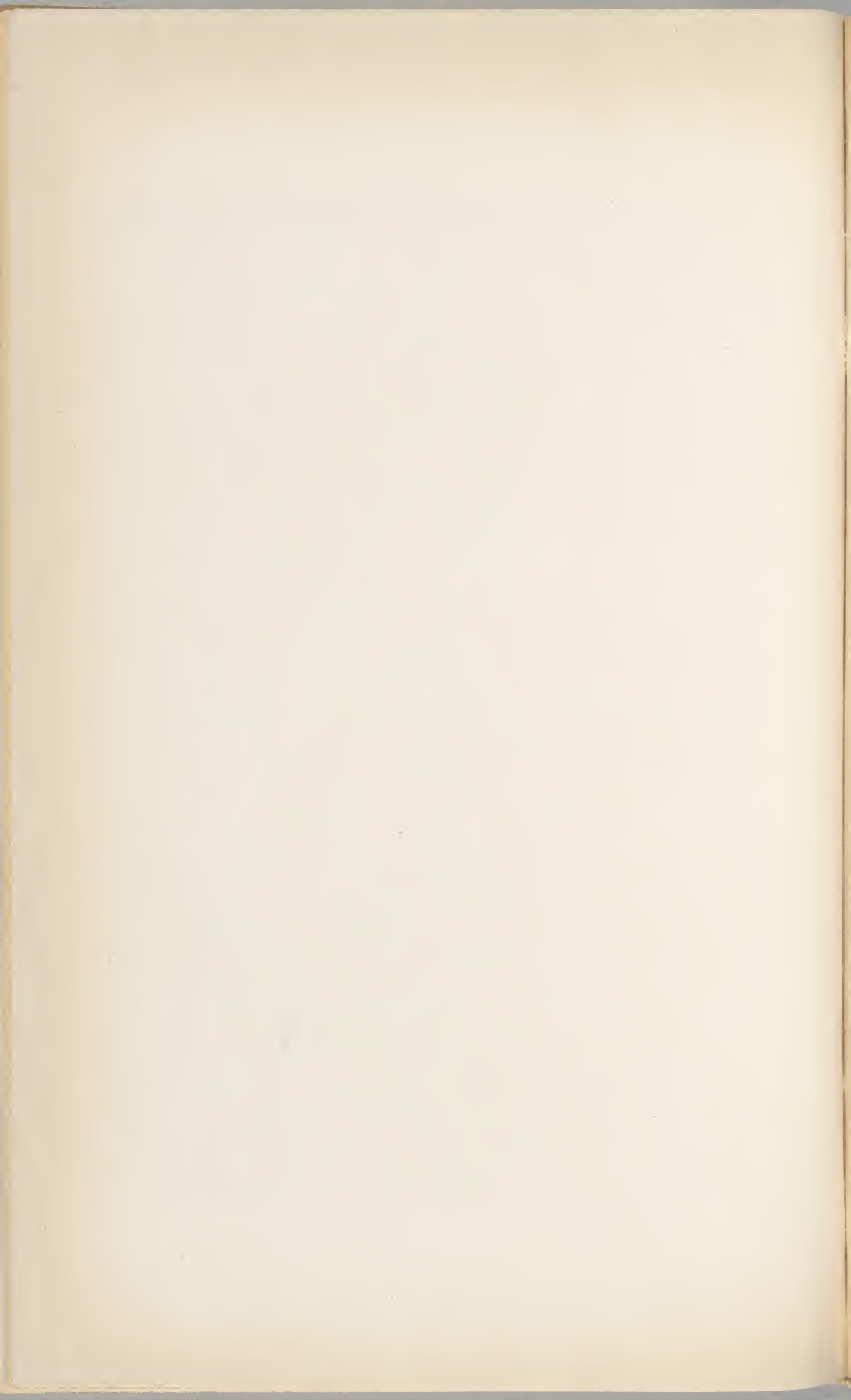
years, and missionaries are planning how to reach the enormous bodies of Government students. America, by the master stroke of remitting 11 million dollars (Gold) of the Boxer Indemnity, has secured that 100 Chinese students shall be sent to her for four years, and thereafter fifty students every year for twenty-nine years, and already several batches have gone. The number of Chinese students in Japan is smaller but of better quality. Britain, too, is welcoming and caring for many Chinese students. These opportunities to help and influence the future leaders are priceless at this time of crisis.

Sir Frederick Lugard has successfully launched a large University scheme at Hongkong, in connection with which the Church Missionary Society is building a hostel; while Lord Wm. Gascoigne-Cecil's scheme for a University at Hankow supported by the Universities on both sides of the Atlantic is well under way. Eton College too is building a hostel near the Union University at Chengtu, Szechuen. Various American Colleges, such as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, have begun large schemes for founding educational institutions in China.

These agencies are none too soon in the field, for it to be feared it will not be long before we see in China what is now acknowledged to be the moral decline of students in Japan, where even the Minister of Education has recently admitted that their educational system, which is wholly secular and materialistic, has resulted in a decline of morality. Count Okuma lately said: "The fatal defect in the teachings of the great Sages of Japan and China is that while they deal with virtue and morals, they do not sufficiently dwell on the spiritual nature of man, and any nation that neglects the spiritual, though it may flourish for a time, must eventually decay. The



Ruins of old Examination Hall, Honan. (See next illustration.)





origin of modern civilization is to be found in the teachings of the Sage of Judea, by whom alone the necessary moral dynamic is supplied." The best Chinese are realizing the danger, and our Society is alive to the great need of books showing the ineffectiveness of ethical teaching apart from the religious facts and motives which are basic of all right conduct.

#### 4.—PROGRESS IN OTHER DIRECTIONS.

The rapid extension of the Postal System has often been referred to in these Reports. In the year 1909, 480 new Post Offices were opened, making 3,973 in all. Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, is the most recent office opened. A total of 292,000,000 articles were handled, being 40,000,000 more than in the preceding year.

On February 27, an edict against Domestic Slavery appeared, but data are wanting as to its practical effect. Our "Wan Kuo Kung Pao" and "Ta Tung Pao" frequently advocated this reform.

The Anti-Opium Movement still goes forward, and China, though closely watched by friendly and unfriendly eyes, continues to show proofs of earnestness. As late as September 27 of this year a sweeping edict commanded the Censorate to investigate and punish adequately the Viceroys and Governors of Chihli, Honan, Shensi, Heilungkiang, Fukien, Kuangsi, Yunnan and Hsinking, on the ground that, while suppressing the traffic in and cultivation of opium, they were guilty of carelessness about smoking and also its suppression. There is great rejoicing that a second Opium Conference has been agreed to, in order to embody the findings of the first, chronicled in our last Report, in a Convention binding on all signatories.



Prison Reform, so sadly needed, still languishes, although one of the surprises is to discover a model prison in far distant Yunnan.

#### 5.—NANYANG EXHIBITION.

The year will be memorable for the holding at Nanking of the first Chinese National Industrial Exposition, first suggested by H. E. Tuan Fang, then Viceroy of the Liangkiang. The Grounds consist of over 156 acres of land, upon which some thirty-six buildings are erected, the greater portion of which is occupied by purely Chinese products.

One million and a half Taels were invested in the undertaking, and, although there is a large deficit, the educational and economic effect will be sufficient to make it worth while. The buildings will probably be afterwards utilized for a great School of Arts and Industries.

The opportunity for Christian work was fully taken advantage of by the Christian Literature Society and other bodies. (See below §8.)

#### 6.—MISSIONARY WORK IN GENERAL.

In these days of social schemes, we do well to remind ourselves that Christianity is deeper than benevolence, for it enables the poor to feed and clothe themselves, and, for this reason, that it touches the springs of manhood and self-respect and transforms the whole man. Thus, wherever the full light of the Gospel shines, the blessings of civilization abound also.

The Movement towards Union and Co-operation, which received such an impetus at the Conference of 1907, has made great progress. Federation Councils have

been formed in ten provinces. Szechuen probably leads the way in educational and other co-operation. In line with the unions in Chihli, Shantung and Szechuen, the most striking example of successful negotiations for union during the year is afforded by the University of Nanking, in which three denominations are now united. (See Chapter XVII. of the Society's Mission Year Book.)

The Bible Study Movement, which received a great impetus from the recent visit of Dr. W. W. White and his party to the Sanatoria of China continues to attract much attention.

The scarcity of candidates for the ministry bids fair to disappear under the influence of an indigenous Student Volunteer Movement, the leader of which is Pastor Ting Li-mei.

## II.—THE SPECIAL WORK OF OUR SOCIETY.

### 7.—EDINBURGH CONFERENCE.

Our Society was fortunate in having present at the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, Dr. Richard, by invitation of the Edinburgh Executive Committee, and also representing the Baptist Missionary Society: Miss H. C. Bowser representing the Baptist Zenana Mission: and also Rev. W. Gilbert Walshe representing the Christian Literature Society. Literature itself had all too brief a notice, but we are glad to observe that the Continuation Committee of the Conference has already appointed a special Committee to investigate and report (among other things) on "the development of Christian Literature in the vernacular."

## 8.—THE SOCIETY AT THE NANYANG EXPOSITION.

It was early thought that the gathering together of visitors from all the provinces would be a unique occasion, and though the attendance was disappointing our Society had secured a booth for the exhibit and sale of our publications in a large building prominently located within the Grounds which was open during the six months of the Exhibition. A member of the staff also gave a week's help at the Christian Headquarters, and was granted the unique privilege of addressing a mass meeting of students in the Public Hall of the Exhibition.

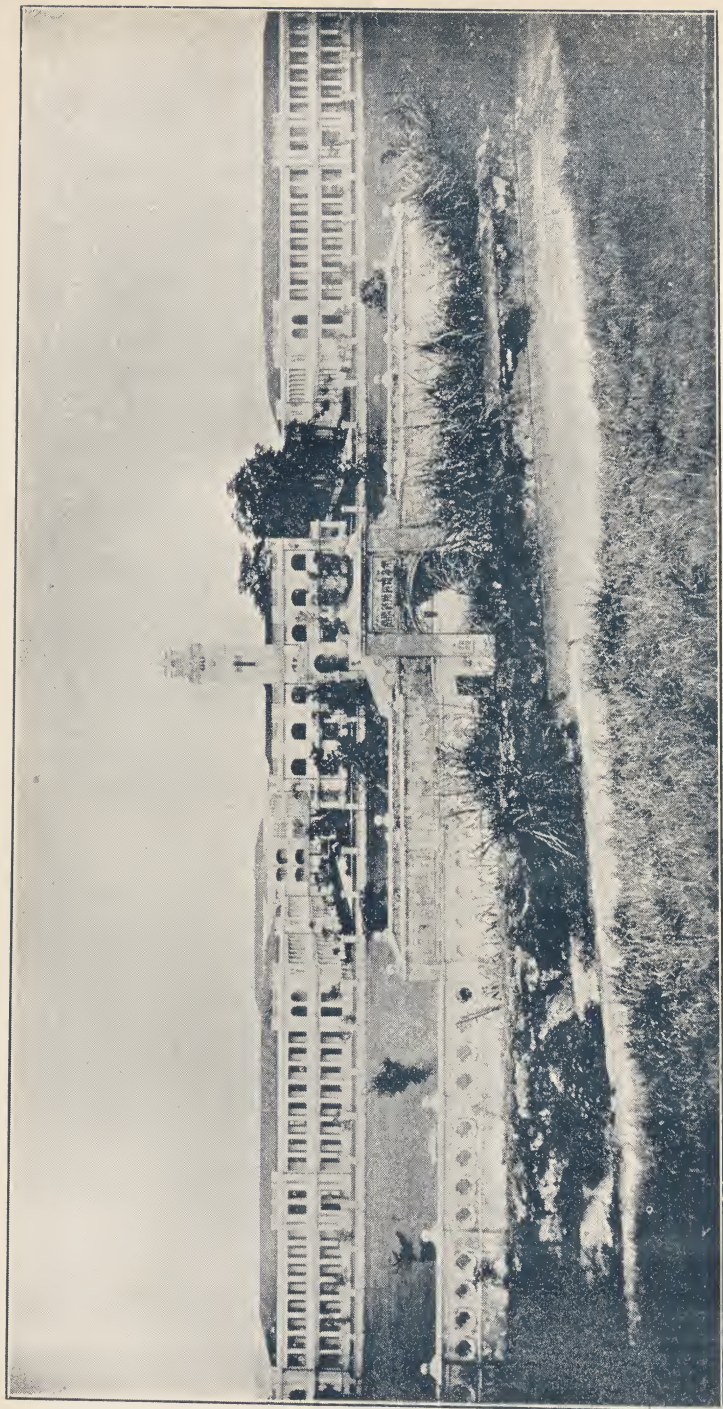
## 9.—REACHING THE GENTRY.

Last autumn, Dr. MacGillivray paid a three weeks' visit to his old field in Honan. Three boxes of our books specially selected and bound were presented to the officials of three cities, and addresses given to many student audiences. Many copies of Drummond's "Programme of Christianity" have been also presented to officials and students. Officials, though they have great influence, are changed so frequently that they have little chance to complete the reforms they begin. There is, however, a class which may be said to be permanent residents of their cities. We refer to the gentry. These men are the ever present local influence, and from them many of the members of the Provincial Assemblies are chosen. We are bound, therefore, (and the Post Office will help us) to remember this powerful class, and among them we hope to extend the circulation of the "Ta Tung Pao."

By means of the Post Office, it was possible to send out 277,000 posters about Halley's Comet. In this work of







New Government School, Canton. (*On ruins of old Examination Halls.*)



enlightenment our Society took a leading part. We have compiled a list of leading gentry in all the provinces in addition to the list of officials, found in the "Red Book" which is issued quarterly by the Chinese Government. Our Society will make still larger use of the Post Office in the future.

#### 10.—THE LIBRARY.

The books have been catalogued and card indexed according to the Dewey decimal system of Library classification. Formerly, in our old quarters, the books were divided among different rooms, and one scarcely knew what there was, but now we can know not only what there is, but where the gaps are. Our friends are reminded that in the departments which we most frequently consult, Religion, Ethics and Philosophy there are still wanting many standard works. Besides, our library of Chinese books, especially for the use of our Chinese staff of writers and translators, is practically wholly wanting in modern literature, and their needs are as important as our own.

#### 11.—THE NEW DEPÔT SITE.

During the year the Society has secured a valuable site in the centre of the city for the distributing depôt. Though we shall not enter into procession until the expiry of the present lease, yet we feel confident that this property will ensure a permanent place for the Society in this business quarter free from the menace of high rents, and a compulsory removal.

Its area is much larger than we actually require, but we had to take the whole or nothing. We purpose reserving the corner as a site for a new depôt, and

disposing of the balance to the best advantage. Meantime the ground rental affords us a welcome addition to our income. Already there are prospects that with a new depôt we can become the general agents for various other publication concerns, both to their advantage and the advantage of the general cause of literature.

#### 12.—THE "CHINESE CHRISTIAN REVIEW."

This monthly has been greatly enlarged during the year, and is being more and more appreciated by pastors and preachers for whom it is mainly intended. Increased prominence is given to contributions sent in by the Chinese Christians themselves.

At present eleven departments are carried on: Essays and Editorials, Expository, The Prayer Meeting, Bible Study, The Pulpit, The Family Circle, Illustrations for Preachers, Biography, Church and General News, and Story, and, among authors translated, appear: Dr. Robert Speer, Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., Rev. W. Paterson, D.D., Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, and Rev. J. Stalker, D.D.

#### 13.—THE "TA TUNG PAO."

The policy of this paper has been thus outlined by Mr. Cornaby, the editor:—

- 1.—A right-minded view of the universe and its phenomena.
- 2.—A right-minded view of current events in other lands.
- 3.—An insight into the teachings of history.
- 4.—A recognition of the benefits of peace and of the best methods of securing it.

- 5.—An enhancement of good feeling toward the rest of the world, through a knowledge of the good qualities, good customs, and good deeds in various lands.
- 6.—A comparative estimate of various forms of government, with information concerning the constitutional systems of the world.
- 7.—Information concerning the development of China's natural resources, agriculture, forestry, etc.
- 8.—A recognition of the value and some idea of the principles of Western medical practice, some knowledge of the bacterial foes of humanity, the avoidance of epidemics and general hygiene.
- 9.—Guidance for teachers in China's schools and colleges.
- 10.—A conviction as to the barren emptiness of materialistic views of the universe, or merely materialistic national ideas. A constructive spiritual view of man's outlook and destiny.
- 11.—The enforcement of all that is timelessly good in China's own literature, together with the presentation of those higher facts and principles which lift moral systems on to a religious basis; such facts and principles being gathered from all the nobler religious writings of the world, but especially from the Scriptures, as the following:  
(a) The being of God, His righteousness and benevolence; (b) the fact that earnest prayer to God brings an accretion of moral energy to act

rightly and wisely ; (c) the slavery of sin and the rescue of the moral character through Christ the Redeemer.

- 12.—Information concerning true Christianity in practice: its achievements among communities and nations.

Some new papers, such as a Boys' Paper and a Woman's Paper have been proposed, and if these could be issued a great service would be rendered. Unfortunately we see no possibility of inaugurating the Daily Paper which was once so much talked of.

#### 14.—PUBLICATIONS' COMMITTEE.

All new books are first submitted to a Publications' Committee, and the greatest care is exercised, both as to the matter and style. It is a constant problem to the staff to determine what subjects or books should be put before the Chinese. Not only must the needs of the present day be borne in mind, but even the possible market of a book published.

We have this year received requests from various organizations to prepare books for their use. These Societies pay the cost. We have been glad, wherever possible, to respond, and two books have been prepared on these lines, namely, Rev. P. Carnegie Simpson's "Fact of Christ," and a special book on China and its needs for the use of the Chinese Student Volunteer Movement.

The following list of new books shows the variety of the year's work:—



## BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

NEW.	COPIES.	PAGES.
The Training of the Twelve (Bruce), by D. MacGillivray 訓十二徒真詮	1,000	210,000
History of the Jews. B.C. 537— A.D. 70, by S. Couling ... 新舊約接續史	1,000	34,000
A Cycle in China. Autobiography of Dr. W. A. P. Martin ... 花甲臆記	1,000	30,000
Travels of David Livingston, by Yin Pao Lo... 李文司登播道斐洲遊記	2,000	150,000
Finney, Revivalist (Wen-li), by D. MacGillivray ... 斐尼奮興史 文理	5,000	40,000
Finney, Revivalist (Mandarin), by D. MacGillivray ... 全上官話	2,000	22,000
Commentary on Chinese Classics, by H. M. Woods:— 四書解義適今		
Volume 1. ... 論語	3,000	648,000
Volume 2. ... 學庸	3,000	204,000
Ancient Principles for Modern Guidance, by W. A. Cornaby 述古導今錄	2,000	168,000
Modern Intellectual Develop- ment, by W. A. Cornaby 歐洲近世智力進步錄	2,000	144,000
Comparative Study of Religious Values, by Evan Morgan ... 世界教化進行論	1,000	172,000
Religion in the light of Modern Thought, by Evan Morgan.. 宗教原理	1,000	96,000
The Day of His Preparation, by Mrs. E. A. Gordon ... 大道預備考	1,000	98,000
Tea Cultivation (Cowie), by W. A. Cornaby ... 種茶良法	2,000	28,000
American Education, by Evan Morgan... 最近美國學務大全	1,000	224,000
Wide Wide World (Warner), by Mrs. D. MacGillivray... 幼女遇難得救記	2,000	184,000
Story of King Alfred (Besant), by C. H. Chung ... 英王亞非勒傳	1,000	124,000
Confessions of St. Augustine, by Hu I-Ku ... 古聖明心	1,000	254,000
Face to Face (Mrs. Penn-Lewis), by Hu I-Ku ... 觀帝說	1,000	58,000
Quiet Talks on Service (S. D. Gordon), by D. MacGillivray 欲我何爲		
Wen-li Version ... 文理	1,000	44,000
Mandarin Version ... 官話	1,000	52,000
Heavenly Wisdom (Gregory), by Hu I-Ku ... 天知鏡	1,000	88,000
The Growth of the Kingdom (Gu- lick), by D. MacGillivray ... 天國振興圖考	2,000	128,000
How to Pray (Torrey), by Chen Chung-Kuei... 怎樣禱告	1,000	96,000

<b>New—Continued.</b>		COPIES.	PAGES.
Jesus and the Resurrection (Bishop of Durham), by the Ven. Archdeacon Moule ...	耶穌及復生	1,000	66,000
Scripture Hymns ... ..	聖經詩	1,000	64,000
• Law's Serious Call, by Hu I-Ku ...	人生之表畧	1,000	196,000
• Practice of the Presence of God (Lawrence), by Hu I-Ku ...	天人感應	1,000	44,000
Maria Theresa, Empress of Ger- many, by Yin Pao Lo ...	奧后特勒薩實錄	1,000	82,000
Life of James Chalmers, by Mrs. A. Foster ... ..	湛約各傳	1,000	60,000
Life of David Hill, by Mrs. A. Foster ... ..		1,000	24,000
Pauline Theology (Paterson), by D. MacGillivray ... ..	聖保羅寶訓	1,000	134,000
		47,000	3,966,000
<b>TRACTS:—</b>			
Halley's Comet ... ..			115,000
Science and Alcohol ... ..			2,000
Reform ... ..			10,000
<b>MAGAZINES:—</b>			
Ta Tung Pao (Weekly) Editor: W. A. Cornaby ... ..		160,000	6,400,000
Chinese Christian Review (Mon- thly) Editor: D. MacGillivray		10,050	723,600
Total...		217,050	11,216,600

## BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

<b>Reprints.</b>	COPIES.	PAGES.
Aids to understand the Bible, by Dr. Williamson ... ..	1,000	466,000
World's Famous Men, by Dr. Richard ... ..	1,000	244,000
Whitla's Dictionary of Treatment by Dr. Main... ..	1,000	626,000
Illustrations of Christian Truth, by Dr. Allen ... ..	1,000	152,000
World's History, by Dr. Richard	1,000	112,000
Benefits of Christianity, by Dr. Richard ... ..	1,000	168,000
• Christianity and the Progress of a Nation, by Liu Wan-tien..	1,000	34,000

**Reprints.—Continued**

	COPIES.	PAGES.
Natural Theology, by Dr. Williams ... .. 格物探原	1,000	506,000
Four Sermons (Moody) by Dr. Allen ... .. 麻笛論道探原	1,000	84,000
Tongue of Fire, by W. A. Cornaby 舌如火燄	1,000	32,000
Confucianism and Christianity, Wang Ping Kun ... .. 耶儒月旦	1,000	128,000
Programme of Christianity, by D. MacGillivray ... .. 基督教會綱領	2,000	42,000
Making of a Man, by Dr. Allen... 入學	1,000	164,000
Finney, Revivalist (Wenli) by D. MacGillivray ... .. 斐尼奮興史	2,000	32,000
Progressive Lessons in Chinese, by Mrs. Jewell ... .. 啓蒙讀本	2,000	240,000
Useful Fables, by G. R. Loehr... 孩訓喻說	1,000	86,000
Abide in Christ (Murray) by D. MacGillivray ... .. 住在基督	1,000	66,000
Life of J. G. Paton, by R. Mateer 太平洋傳道錄	1,000	146,000
The True Christian, by Mrs. Richard ... .. 張李相論	1,000	16,000
Testimony of First Converts, by Dr. Allen ... .. 巴西等人信道記	1,000	34,000
How the English became Christians, by Dr. Allen ... .. 英國得基督教緣始	1,000	16,000
Great China's Greatest Need, by Ven. Archdeacon Moule ... 拳士大夫書	1,000	26,000
Quiet Talks on Power (Mandarin) by D. MacGillivray ... .. 活水永流官話	1,000	68,000
Astronomical Catechism, by Mrs. Foster ... .. 日月星問答	2,000	16,000
	28,000	3,504,000
<b>Tracts.</b>		
Grace before Meat ... .. 保家經	...	4,000
Total...	28,000	3,508,000

**Total Publications for year:—**

Books ... ..	Copies 75,000	Pages 7,470,000
Tracts ... ..	„ 131,000	
Magazines ... ..	„ 170,050	„ 7,123,600

Copies 376,050    Pages 14,593,600

ENGLISH BOOKS.

The China Mission Year }  
Book, 1910 ... .. } Copies 750—Pages 411,000

BOOKS IN PRESS AT 30th, SEPTEMBER, 1910.

NEW.

Earl of Shaftesbury (E. Morgan.)  
Methods of Bible Study (D. MacGillivray.)  
Evolution and Christianity (D. MacGillivray.)  
Onward, Christian Soldiers (W. P. Chalfaut.)  
Conversion of Lord Rochester (E. Morgan.)

REPRINTS.

Comparative Religion (D. MacGillivray.)  
Finney, Revivalist (D. MacGillivray.)  
MacKenzie's 19th. Century (T. Richard.)

Numerous commendatory letters have been received during the Year.

15.—CHINA MISSION YEAR BOOK.

Our Society has rendered a valuable service to the cause in general by inaugurating a series of China Mission Year Books, the first of which under the editorship of Dr. MacGillivray was published in October. The missionaries in Japan have had such a volume now for eight years, and the welcome extended to the China Mission Year Book of 1910 is sufficient proof that it meets a great need.

The book comprises thirty chapters, with 431 pages, as well as Appendices of 43 pages, and a Missionary Directory of 74 pages.



## 16.—SALES.

Book Sales for year .....	\$12,004.89
Ta Tung Pao Subscriptions .....	8,322.72
Christian Review Subscriptions.....	<u>672.51</u>
	\$21,000.12
Free Grants.....	968.48

## 17.—DR. ALLEN' S INFLUENCE STILL ACTIVE.

Rev. J. A. Mowatt of Honan sends us the following letter:

"I am sending under separate cover the copy of the 'Wan Kuo Kung Pao' that Hsueh Li Kang looks upon as the first thing that started him on the right road. I saw him two days ago near his home. His parents have given up persecuting him. I think I told you that when they threatened to beat him he left home for a few days, and that put them into such a state that they sent a relative at once to beseech him to come back. His wife is now studying, he tells me, and several teachers in his village have also been borrowing his books and discussing the Truth with him. When I asked him about the 'Wan Kuo Kung Pao,' he said it was at that moment in the hands of some scholars in the Government School in Chi Yuan City, but that he would at once get it, which he did. He returned a book I had lent him, 'The Making of a Man,' by Jas. W. Lee, translated by Dr. Allen. He said he knew I had only one copy, so wrote out a complete copy of it for himself. As there are 156 pages, his task was no small one. However, as he says, 'it was good practice in writing' and helped in fixing it in his mind."

The book is quite grimy, and shows that it has been passed from hand to hand. The chapter by Drummond which led this man to Christ is on "Death", a subject,

as you know, that the Chinese are in total darkness about—indeed, any mention of it is tabooed among them. Mr. Hsueh has, in a peculiar Chinese way, emphasized the words in the article which seemed to him of greatest importance by putting a series of circles opposite each Chinese character. As a still further proof of his great interest in the article, he has, at the top of the page, written in his own summary of each paragraph.

A recent book on Korea speaks of Dr. Allen's translation of Moody's sermons as having been instrumental in converting a Korean.

#### 18.—MORE MEN WANTED.

Dr. Arthur Smith says that not one half of one percent. of the books needed have been yet produced. "Is there anywhere any call like this?" Since 1906 our staff has had two losses and one gain. Mr. Walshe and Dr. Allen have gone from us and Mr. Morgan has come. Surely it is wrong for the church to neglect the claim of this unique method of work which has already proved itself so successful. We want other Boards to set apart men. We propose not to overstock the market, but to increase the efficiency and quality of our work. Dr. Garritt, of Nanking, read a paper on "Problems of Literature in China" before the Missionary Association, but it is impossible for the present force of workers to solve these problems, and yet they ought to be solved if we are to do right by China. We are thankful if Boards give us men for part of their time, but we want the whole loaf. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gives us part of Dr. A. P. Parker's time and the American Presbyterian Board, North, has promised us part of Rev. H. K. Wright. Our thanks are due them for these favours.





New Provincial Assembly Hall, Honan. (*On ruins of old Examination Halls*).



During part of the year only two of the staff remained. Mr. Cornaby had a serious illness at midsummer necessitating at least a three months' rest but we are thankful to say he is rapidly regaining his health. But such things serve to emphasize the gravity of the situation which may arise at any time owing to the smallness of our present staff.

#### 19.—FRIENDS AT HOME.

We record once more our grateful thanks to our friends at home for their support of our work, especially to the China Emergency Committee which owed its inception to our General Secretary. We are also glad to report that the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge of London is helping us to publish one of its books in Chinese.

Our Secretary, during his visit to England, made an appeal to the Missionary Societies in England and America to make a special effort to influence Young China to act in harmony with the best ideals in Christendom as well as with the best ideals of China, so that progress might be made not merely in the interest of one nation, but in the best interests of the world as a whole.

#### 20.—SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Anderson, F. ....	\$	25.00
Bryan, R. T. ....		10.00
Bryson, A. G. ....		10.00
Brockman, F. S. ....		10.00
Buchanan, James ....		25.00
Bowser, Miss H. C. ....		20.00
Bethune, Ed. ....		4.50
Cheok Hong Cheong.....	£1.	11.06

Dudgeon, Sir Charles .....	20.00
Dowie, R. G. ....	10.00
Deans, W. ....	10.00
Elwin, W. H. (Life Member).....	100.00
Friend, A. ....	20.00
Ellison, K. ....	10.00
Forester, O. St. M.....	10.00
Green, Mrs.....G. 30 \$	42.98
Gray, H. de .....	25.00
Gedon, A. S. ....£1.1.0	11.83
Hunter, A. C. ....	10.00
Hobson, H. E. ....	25.00
Horne, A. M. ....	10.00
Hinkley, F. E. ....	10.00
Horne, W. S.....	10.00
Hodges, F. E. ....	10.00
Hill, G. K.....	30.00
Haven Green Church,.....£1.12.6	18.02
Inglis, J. W. ....	10.00
Jamieson, George .....Tls. 25	33.60
Jansen, Mrs. ....	10.00
Lacy, W. H. ....	10.00
Landale, D.....	25.00
Little, E. S. ....	10.00
Lay, W. G.....	25.00
Liddell, J. D.....	10.00
Martin, Jas. ....	10.00
Matson, P. ....	2.56
Mowatt, J. A.....	1.60
Phillips, H. S. ....	10.00
Roots, Bishop L. H.....	10.00
Robinson, F. A.....G. 10 \$	5.00
Steele, Mrs. ....	23.39
Smith, S. P. ....Tls. 10	14.14
Sassoon, E. D. ....	25.00
Sausmarez, Sir de H. W.....	20.00
Thompson, Archdeacon .....	30.00
Thompson, A. ....	5.00
Taylor, E. H. ....	10.00
Wright, A. ....Tls. 25	33.20
Wattie, J. A. ....Tls. 25	33.40
Williams, J. E. ....	10.00

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875.28

## DONATIONS.

Sundry as per List .....		875.28
C. L. S. London.....£100	1,157.00	
C. L. S. London.....£100	1,158.42	
C. L. S. London.....£220	2,424.36	
C. L. S. London .....Tls. 1,280	1,677.59	
	<hr/>	6,417.37
C. L. S. Glasgow .....£230	2,645.00	
C. L. S. Glasgow ..... £142.0.1	1,632.28	
C. L. S. Glasgow ..... £110.9.5	1,232.77	
	<hr/>	5,510.05
B. M. S. London .....£100	1,137.02	
L. M. S. London .....£100 }		
L. M. S. Arthington Fund .....£200 }		3,295.23
R. T. S. London .....£15	172.40	
Arthington Fund .....£250	2,817.98	
China Emergency Committee .....£	13,230.53	
	<hr/>	33,455.86
	<hr/>	



# 21.—Honan Road Sales Department and Book Depot Income and Expenditure Account.

FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$		\$
To Balance October 1st, 1909 (as per previous a/c)—		By Payment to Chinese Agent in settlement of a/c	...
At Bank ...	\$3,578.43	„ Ta Tung Pao, Printing, etc. ...	\$4,402.47
In hand ...	171.65	Postage ...	1,148.01
Accounts owing to Society ...	2,764.62		5,550.48
		„ Christian Review, Printing, etc. ...	589.13
Less: Accounts due by Society ...	6,514.70	Postage ...	152.05
	3,309.11		741.18
„ Outstanding Accounts Collected:—		„ Printing Books, and purchases for resale	...
Magazines ...	69.32	General Expenses:—	...
Chinese Agents Accounts, West China..	294.22	Wages ...	1,473.50
Chengtu Accounts ...	188.21	Rent Insurance and Taxes ...	1,364.23
		Auditor's Fee 1909 ...	131.40
„ Ta Tung Pao, Subscriptions ...	8,322.72	Freight and coolie hire ...	155.93
Advertisements ...	556.50	Travelling Expenses ...	274.03
		Advertising ...	426.64
„ Christian Review, Subscriptions ...	672.51	Postage and Telephone rent ...	448.00
Advertisements ...	63.67	Stationery ...	20.09
		Cleaning ...	11.99
„ Literature, etc., sold ...	...	Light and Heat ...	70.31
„ Interest ...	...		4,376.12
„ Exchange ...	...	Furniture added ...	2.76
		„ Balance:—	...
		Cash at Bank ...	3,269.91
		Cash in hand ...	204.48
		Accounts owing to Society ...	3,951.81
			7,426.20
		Less: Accounts due by Society ...	2,084.27
			5,341.93
	\$...		\$...
	25,431.45		25,431.45





23.—CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR CHINA.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HONORARY TREASURER.

Dr.

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Cr.

[illegible]

Dr.

## BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT.

Cr.

S'hai Tls.	S'hai Tls.
Contractor : 8th and final, contract payment on No. 143, N. Szechuen Road Extension ... ..	702.00
Noël, Murray & Co., Ltd., auctioneers purchase of land	50,000.00
Office Furniture, etc. ... ..	213.19
Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones : Lawyer's Fee ... ..	250.00
Land tax for $\frac{1}{2}$ year ending 31st Dec., 1910 on Shantung Road Estate ... ..	147.67
	51,312.86
	712.83
Balance in Hongkong & Shanghai Bank on 30th Sept., 1910...	
	52,025.69
Sh. Tls....	

Audited and found correct,

J. H. CUBBON,

W. G. LAY,

*Honorary Treasurer.*

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR CHINA  
HELD IN SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 8TH, 1910.

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THE Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Christian Literature Society for China, Shanghai, was held in the Society's Building, No. 143, North Szechuen Road Extension, on the afternoon of December 8th, 1910. The Meeting had been preceded by highly commendatory leaders in the "North-China Daily News" and the "Shanghai Mercury." From 4.30 to 5.30 tea and light refreshments were served to the guests, after which all adjourned to the Timothy Richard Library for the business meeting. The rooms were completely filled by a large and interested audience of members and friends. Sir Havilland Walter de Sausmarez, Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court, occupied the Chair, being supported by Dr. Richard, Dr. MacGillivray, Mr. Evan Morgan, Dr. A. P. Parker, Dr. J. Darroch R.T.S. and the Directors of the Society.

The Chairman called upon Rev. G. A. Clayton, Wesleyan Missionary Society, Hankow, to open the proceedings with prayers.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said the report which was before them might be called a good report, because it was a report of good work, and not only of good work but of extending work. The Society was 23 years old, and it would be seen, by looking around the shelves containing books in that room, that it was a society which had fulfilled a considerable past, and they might confidently look forward



to its fulfilling a still more vigorous and full future. In an address to missionaries at the Union Church a few days ago the speaker took the subject of "The relationship of a Missionary to Public Life," and it seemed to him that there was no society which could more fittingly prepare those with whom it came into touch, for a more comprehensive and sound way of attacking political difficulties—political in the sense of doing good to the body politic—and public difficulties, than such a society as this. This seemed to him to be one of those societies which could reach out its arms much further than the ordinary missionary society could, because it could send its written and printed word to all parts of the Empire where the human voice could not reach. He would like to make one point before sitting down and it was this:—that mere learning, mere reading and knowledge alone, were not sufficient to make a nation; they were not sufficient material on which to found a society. In order that a nation might be fit for self-government—that was to say, government by its own representatives—what was wanted was moral strength, self reliance, love of justice for its own sake and a strong sense of duty. (Applause.) Without such a foundation it seemed to him that no lasting edifice could be erected. The work of this Society could not be better directed than in providing that sound literature which would give guidance to those who were struggling to build such an edifice, on such a firm foundation, and in the preparation and translation of good, sound works, not only religious works, but works which showed how in the past nations which had been guided by Christianity had been able to build up enduring states. There were works of many men who had themselves gone through the toil of public life in its best and highest sense. There were books of men of thought, as well as those more particularly religious works which must all of them tend to the making of a good citizen and of teaching him how to go on, on sound principles until the end, which he ventured the other day to set forth as the end of a missionary—the establishment of a society based on Christian principles. That was one of the works of this Society. He need not tell them that these remarks were remarks which had occurred to him as fitting to make on this occasion, when in this nation there was a seeking after greater and better political life, and the general amelioration of society which that must bring. (Applause.)

The Chairman then called on Dr. MacGillivray to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year.



Dr. MacGillivray said that Dr. Richard, who was absent part of the year had on that account put upon him the onerous duty of commenting on the year's work and Statement of Accounts. He first explained certain matters in the accounts. The Shantung Road Estate appeared for the first time. This was a plot of land over a mow in area, situated on the North-west corner of Foochow and Shantung Roads, which the Society had acquired during the year. The intention was to reserve a sufficient portion on the corner for the erection of a suitable book depot. At present the lot was completely built over by the lessee of the land. The Society drew a land rental of Tls. 2,000 per annum, one half year's rental being already paid while the houses would become its property on the expiry of a term of years. The portion of the lot not actually required by the Society would be the subject of future disposal. Having already their own offices, the next natural step was to have their own depot, thus securing visibility, permanency, and efficiency. It would be seen that they were able to buy this land by a considerable loan derived from the Ordinary account. Future adjustments would be made to repay this loan to that account. On the credit side were contributing organizations, viz., Christian Literature Society, Glasgow; Christian Literature Society, London; Baptist Missionary Society, London; Arthington Fund, London Missionary Society, Religious Tract Society, and the China Emergency Committee. Next year the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge of London would appear for the first time in this list. They were also grateful for three legacies received during the year.

In last year's Report, reference was made to the proposed Incorporation of the Society. And the item for legal fee referred to this. This step would not have involved the slightest change in its constitution, but was necessary solely for the legal protection of its property. Without Incorporation the law could not recognize the C.L.S. as a juridical person. But, after much consideration, it had been decided to leave the Society as it was, and to seek Incorporation of an Association as a parallel and auxiliary organization to which the Society might from time to time entrust the management of its land and buildings. By this means a body similar to Trustees would be created according to the powers of the Board in Article V. of the Constitution. This arrangement not only met the need in view, but preserved the autonomy of their home supporters.

Passing on to the Report he said the first part of it was devoted to a description of the present conditions among which they worked and lived. This was described under the general title of "Our Environment," while the latter part of the Report was described as "The Special Work of our Society." This part told what the Society was doing to impart to this environment the new life which would infallibly leaven it in due time. Believing as they did that the chief factor in human environment was God, they needed to bring Him to the Chinese, and inasmuch as He was the first great cause of the evolution of China, it was impossible in this Report to be anything but optimistic, more especially if they took the long view of future history. Environment usually had a potent effect upon the organism, and this meant that a wide adaptation to new conditions was necessary. The Gospel indeed, could not be changed, but they were far from exhausting the depth and variety of its applications. In their list of new books, he found that there were ten which might be described as especially addressed to this age. Of their Reprints, eleven came under this category. Of the rest, most were addressed to leaders of the Churches, and others they had published for various reasons, though some of them might not exactly coincide with the special purpose of the Society. But, after all, what was their special province? They were meeting in this Library called after the donor (he called their attention to the brass tablet in the hall) and from its walls Drs. Williamson and Allen looked down upon them. A cursory glance at the shelves soon convinced them that there was no department of human knowledge which might not be claimed as the field of the Society. The large heart of Dr. Williamson, and the equally large heart of Dr. Richard adopted the dictum of the Latin poet as their motto; *Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto*. They would have nothing to do with the prevalent and deadly heresy which separated things into the secular and sacred. All was sacred, and there was no part of life which was not religious. Obviously it was not within their strength to cover the whole field, but in some future day Shanghai would have its Paternoster Row in which Christian Publishing houses would find a place. They would then be only one of them. Meantime, they and their sister societies must attempt the work of the whole Row.

They were glad to call attention in their list of books to friends outside who had added to it, such as the Venerable Archdeacon Moule, Mr. S. Couling, Dr. H. M. Woods. Dr. W. A. P. Martin; also, Mrs.

Arnold Foster, and three Chinese Mr. Hu, Mr. Yin and Mr. Chung who had translated from the English. They must not forget to mention their grateful thanks to forty or fifty contributors to their Year Book; while Halley's Comet had been preceded and followed by a cloud of posters which doubtless added greatly to Mr. Halley's fame.

The Report contained an excellent example of the sort of influence which Dr. Allen's successors hoped to exert. Dr. Allen's loss was beyond calculation, and when the "*Wan Kuo Kung Pao*" stopped, they also lost an invaluable asset. It appeared from Mr. Mowatt's letter that one of the Articles translated by Dr. Allen during the last year of his life and published in the "*Kung Pao*," had brought light to some scholars in Honan. Singularly enough, the Article in question was by Henry Drummond, on "Death," a subject upon which Confucius in the absence of Revelation wisely refused to speculate. The Report spoke of their need of more men. They were indeed grateful to their large and efficient Chinese staff of writers, without whom the present results could not have been obtained, and their three Anglo-Chinese writers had also faithfully done their part. But the illness of one of the staff reminded them that their small staff might at any time dwindle until it might be impossible to issue even their periodical literature. Dr. Richard with his usual largeness of vision had appealed recently for 100 men, but, until they came, the society would be happy to have even one or two. By the wise foresight of the Directors, they had plenty of land for the new building which any large increase of the staff would necessitate. Their were good hopes that Canada would again come to the rescue with an additional man.

In conclusion, no less an authority than Professor Burton of Chicago University, after an exhaustive examination of conditions in China had said:—"China confronts to-day one of the greatest tasks that any nation ever faced. This is nothing less than the creation of a new civilization." There was a misty idea in the minds of many that this civilization could be manufactured at Krupps or on the Clyde, and a few might have thoughtlessly imagined that the Society shared these views, but nothing could be further from the truth. To quote from the Report (page 8) "Wherever the full Light of the Gospel shines, the blessings of civilization abound also." The basis of true civilization was well known to be moral and spiritual, and there was no part of



their work which was not shot through and through with this conviction. They in their way, were preaching the glad tidings of the Kingdom of Heaven. The breakdown of agnostic ethics in the Far East was patent to every candid observer. For Ethics without Religion was barren and unfruitful. "What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." This was the organizing idea of all their work and it was never more needed than at the present juncture, when Chinese society was threatened with moral chaos. The delicacy and difficulty of their problems increased daily. They asked for the sympathy and prayers of all their well-wishers.

He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year. (Applause.)

The Rev. E. Box, London Missionary Society, seconded the adoption of the Report and Accounts. He had, he said, been on the Committee during the year and so had seen the fine work done by the staff. He referred sympathetically to Mr. Cornaby's illness, and urged the necessity of an increase of the staff. He hoped this meeting would influence those organizations who had specially trained men, to put some of them at the Society's disposal. He referred in detail to the fine work of the Bible and tract societies in China and to the special purpose of this Society which was to reach the thinking and reading classes in China. All the literature put forth by this Society was essentially Christian. It assisted Chinese to obtain a correct view of Christianity; it also showed the effect of Christianity, in its many aspects, upon the life of the western nations.

There being no questions or remarks on the report and accounts, the resolution proposed was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Gilbert McIntosh proposed the following resolution :—

That Dr. T. Richard be elected Hon. General Secretary, Mr. J. Stenhouse, Hon. General Treasurer, and the following to be ordinary Directors for the ensuing year:— Rev. W. N. Bitton, A. T. S. Rev. G. H. Bondfield, Miss Hilda C. Bowser, Rev. E. Box, Rev. F. S. Brockman, B. A. Rev. W. A. Cornaby, Messrs. H. de Gray, H. Hanbury, R. Ure Hummel, B.Sc., H. E. R. Hunter, H. F. Merrill, Rev. D. Mac-Gillivray, M.A., D.D., Rev. E. Morgan, Rev. F. L. H. Pott, D.D., Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D., Rev. C. J. F. Symons, B.A., and as *Chairman* A. P. Wilder, Ph.D.



Mr. McIntosh, who had helped Dr. Williamson at the foundation, referred briefly to the past history of the Society. It was unique in its field, its work, and its personnel. Reference was made to the significance of the different names by which the Society has been called at various stages in its history, especially the idea of "diffusion." Illustrations were given of how missionaries, in varied lines of work, had been helped by having the Society's publications to distribute to officials and scholars as well as Christian leaders. Whilst not forgetting the saving of men, and the development of spiritual life, the Society dealt with everything that entered into the highest development of a nation.

Mention was made of the early and constant efforts of the Society to reach the leaders and rulers of China, and the make-up and efforts of the present Provincial Assemblies, and National Assembly in Peking had shown how correct the pioneers of this Society were in the value they placed on work along this line. Expression was given to the value to China of education, applied science, and social reform, but as none of these could regenerate China, the Society had its books which dealt with sin and salvation, righteousness and holiness. The work done by the Society on behalf of the women and children also received hearty commendation.

The motion was seconded by Dr. W. E. Taylor, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. He asked his hearers to think of some of the great problems with which the incoming officers would be faced. First and foremost was the question of additions to the Secretariat. Dr. Richard had asked for 100 men and this was not too many. The Y.M.C.A. were now securing almost as many new men to work among the government students and this shewed that Dr. Richard's appeal was well within the practical possibilities. A small country like Canada had already given the C.L.S. one man and the Canadian Methodists were likely to give another. If the other older lands gave in proportion, the thing would be done.—The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. H. Du Flon Hutchison, Shanghai Municipal Council, then proposed a resolution, thanking the supporters of the Society for their support during the past year in the following terms:

That the grateful thanks of the Society be tendered to all individuals and organizations that have so generously contributed to

our funds during the year, especially the various Christian Literature Societies in Scotland and England, the Arthington Committees, the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the China Emergency Committee.

He asked why they should support the Society, and then turned to the spread of civilization from Greek and Latin sources in the West. A message of hope brought vitality to the West. China had been robbed of a rich literature by the burning of the books, but this Society, like Hilkiah had found the long lost rolls, and now sought to give China more than she had lost. The saying that "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet" was popular twaddle, as untrue as it was shallow. The leaven of best ideas and ideals would result in China, as elsewhere in the disappearance of slavery, the conquest of sordid materialism, and the uplifting of the whole people. He referred to the fact stated in the report of the Society, that one reader of its books had copied out 156 pages of a book by hand before parting with it, and to the increasing demand for information of the methods of the mother of Parliaments created by the advent of Parliamentary Government in China. The Chinese were eminently fitted for Parliamentary Government, as they were a reasoning and reasonable people. They hoped, therefore, that, by the efforts of the Society, the Chinese would be enabled to use the treasures of both East and West, to the uplifting and regeneration of this great people and empire.

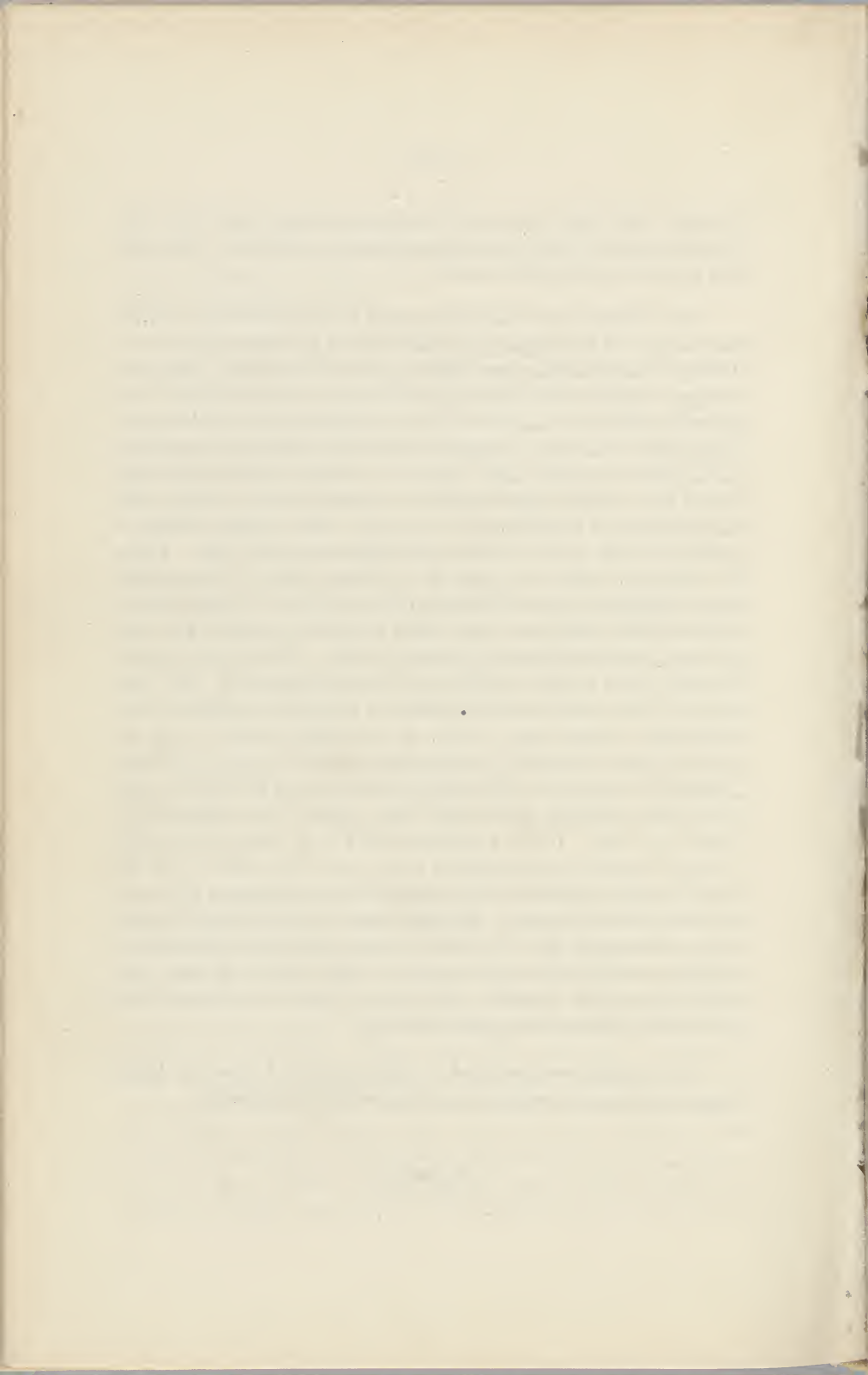
This resolution was seconded by Mr. Shen Tun-ho, of the Imperial Bank of China, who craved permission to speak in Chinese, his remarks afterwards being interpreted by Dr. Richard. Mr. Shen referred to the fact that in its early days the publications of the Society were widely distributed. When the Boxer rebellion broke out, and flooded the country, and the officials and most of the people were bent upon killing foreigners, a Chinese in Shansi was found collecting the remains of those who had been slaughtered, and reverently burying them. When remonstrated with for his action he replied that he had read some of this Society's books and that they were all good. Therefore, in the interests of fairplay he was endeavouring to honour those who came to do good to the country. Unfortunately, young Chinese especially the returned students, were crazy for novels, which were not only light but

immoral. The C.L.S. gave sound and solid reading which the country needed to deliver it from its present dangerous situation. Its books and papers were better than ever.

Dr. T. Richard said that he had asked Dr. MacGillivray to propose the adoption of the Report, and Accounts for the past year, as he was Acting-General Secretary during his own absence in Europe. But before closing, in addition to the thanks already given to our supporters, he was specially grateful to those at home and abroad for their marvellous, yes, daring faith—that they thought it possible, that with half a dozen men an impression could be made on the great multitude of leaders of thought in this Great Empire which boasted of a great literature, and that they had persisted in this faith for ten years. The changed attitude of millions in this land now, was the justification of that faith. To-day he wanted to draw once more on the daring faith of our supporters. Many intelligent men believed that there would be a turning point in human history within ten years, when China had decided what course she was to take in relation to Universal Progress. There were thousands of missionaries at work in China all doing excellent work. But there were only four men and their assistants, so far as he knew, who were deliberately endeavouring, daily, by systematic effort, to win the Chinese leaders, mandarins, and members of the Provincial and National Assemblies to be loyal to God and brotherly towards all nations, so that they might turn the tide of the whole nation in the same direction within ten years. It was a stupendous task to be attempted by so few. Yet they had seen the Educational birth of the whole nation in one day, when an edict was issued one morning for the founding of a University in each provincial capital. This gave them courage to think that they were co-operating with God and universal conscience; therefore the religious re-birth of the whole nation in one day might be at hand, closer than most workers believed. Let them not wait on other men to lead, but do their duty and keep step with God.

The meeting was concluded by prayer by Rev. A. Sowerby, Baptist Mission, Shansi, and with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.







## FORM OF BEQUEST.

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"I bequeath to the CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR CHINA, formerly known as the SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIAN AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE CHINESE, the sum of £ (Taels or Dollars) ..... (free of duty) to be applicable for the general purposes of such Society or Institution: and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer or other proper officer for the time being of such Institution shall be a sufficient discharge for the same."

